

THE KAISER VISITS HOWARD GOULD'S YACHT.

KAISER WILHELM VISITS MR. AND MRS. HOWARD GOULD.



(Portrait of Mrs. Gould copyrighted by Prince.)

Americans Receive the Emperor on Their Yacht, the Niagara.

A PRETTY COMPLIMENT.

His Majesty Gallantly Praises the Womanhood of America.

Norway, July 19.—Kaiser Wilhelm paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould on their yacht, the Niagara, this morning. The Kaiser was their guest for an hour.

He saw that Mrs. Gould, who was Katherine Clemons—a California girl of the people and an actress—was beautiful and noble in manner. The habit of giving festivals to children, those young sovereigns, at Christmas time made her exultantly able to welcome an Emperor.

What they said to one another was easily divined. The Kaiser said that America impressed him by its harmonious majesty, and that there, as elsewhere, women attained the national ideal. Mrs. Gould replied that the Kaiser's compliment to American women was deserved in a Norwegian harbor.

They talked of the books in the library of Mr. Gould that are in bindings by skilful artists and made to open the gracefulness of the decoration in the drawing room, which Mrs. Gould invented. They talked of their travels. In the launch, after they had saluted one another with unaffected cordiality, the Kaiser said that he was very glad to see Mrs. Gould, standing all white at the rail. The Stars and Stripes went up on the Hohenzollern's foremast, and fluttered as the Kaiser's yacht left the harbor immediately after the Kaiser's visit.

SANTIAGO SCORES ITS LOWEST DEATH RATE.

Yellow Fever Danger Is Over—Remarkable Results Achieved with Efficient Sanitary Measures.

Santiago de Cuba, July 19.—Notwithstanding the fever epidemic only sixteen deaths from all causes were reported last week. This is the lowest mortality record the city has ever known. No new cases of yellow fever have been reported in five days, and nearly all patients in the hospitals are convalescent. The medical officers assert that the danger has passed.

The average monthly death rate in Santiago under the Spanish regime was 250, while the American occupation it has been reduced to about 112, and is constantly decreasing, owing to efficient sanitary measures.

Washington, July 19.—Surgeon-General Sternberg has received a cable from Havana saying a second case of yellow fever has appeared in the Fifteenth Infantry, and that a trainee in the Eighth Cavalry has been stricken.

Both of these cases occurred in Puerto Rico. The Fifteenth will move into a new camp.

PRINCE HENRY WINS FAVORS FROM KOREANS.

Emperor Receives German Nobleman Warmly and There May Be Tangible Results.

Vancouver, B. C., July 19.—According to advices from Korea received on the Empress of India, Prince Henry of Prussia received a hospitable reception in Seoul and did not fail to turn the occasion to the account of German interests.

When the Emperor received him His Majesty told the Prince that Korea had a vivid perception of the position occupied by Germany, and that any advice given by the distinguished visitor would be carefully followed.

This declaration is said to have been prompted by some suggestions previously made by Prince Henry to Korean Ministers in the sense that Korea would probably fare better if instead of allowing Russia and Japan to fill the whole of the country, the Japanese and Germans, the prospects of the Germans are now said to eclipse those of the Japanese.

The British Government has decided to retrocede the city of Sham Chuen to China, accepting a monetary indemnity of about \$100,000 for expenses incurred in putting down disturbances. Kolowan City will be retained by Hong Kong.

False Report of Eleven Drownings.

Vancouver, B. C., July 19.—Dispatches sent out from Victoria, B. C., about the drowning of eleven people at Windy Arm, recently, were unfounded. Mrs. Charles and Miss Barton, of San Diego, Cal., and Mrs. Mills, of Chicago, who were reported as having been lost with the party, are alive and well. Inspector Woods, of the Northwest Mounted Police, reports that they passed Tagish Lake, and were on their way to Atlin. Harry Howard is also alive.

Oil Vessel Maverick May Be Saved.

Halifax, N. S., July 19.—An effort is to be made to repair the Standard Oil Company's steamer Maverick, the cargo of which was destroyed by fire Monday night. Experts were expected to arrive from New York to-morrow to work on the stricken vessel.

Gloucester Schooner Wrecked.

Halifax, N. S., July 19.—The Gloucester schooner Battle E. Worcester has been wrecked at Sable Island. The fate of twelve of her crew is in doubt.

CUBA

A Remarkable Speech by General Wilson.

PEACE CONGRESS FOR AMERICAN.

The Plan for International Courts of Inquiry Adopted.

THREE STATES PROTEST

Greece, Roumania and Servia Recorded Their Objections to the Scheme.

THE HAGUE, July 19.—The Third Committee of the International Arbitration Conference met to-day, M. Bourgeois, of France, presiding.

At the opening of the sitting the Roumanian, Grecian and Servian delegates



General James H. Wilson.

The Military Governor of Matanzas was called upon to make a speech upon the relations of the United States to Cuba.

HAVANA, July 19.—The papers publish the speech delivered at the Santiago celebration banquet in Matanzas on Monday night by General Wilson, Military Governor of the Matanzas-Santa Clara Department, in full, but lay particular stress upon the following excerpt:

"What is to become of Cuba it is impossible to say with certainty. It would be a bold man who would undertake to point out the various steps to the final destination of the island. But Cuba can rest assured that, having become enmeshed in the commercial system of the great nation which is her nearest neighbor, she cannot avoid its influence any more than she can avoid the influence of the planets, whatever her hopes and aspirations. Her course, the resultant of the combined forces exerted upon her, which are greater than man's wishes and influence—whether she becomes a republic or a friendly ally under the influence of a commercial union, or even a protectorate—makes little difference to us or to her."

"After the lavish sacrifices of blood and treasure in her behalf we must care for her faithfully to the end. We have stricken the shackles from her limbs and given her liberty and independence with an ungrudging hand, and we shall give her a blessing in the high American way, to make some further concessions in the way of making the matter more optional."

"These concessions were accepted by the smaller powers, and the proposal passed its second reading."

The arbitration scheme will probably be passed entirely to-morrow.

TO COMMAND THE OCEANIC.

Teutonic's Passengers Subscribe for a Loving Cup for Capt. Cameron.

Queenstown, July 19.—The Teutonic, from New York, July 12, arrived here to-day. Captain Cameron will relinquish command of her on arrival at Liverpool, to take charge of the Oceanic, the White Star Line's newest steamer. The passengers on the Teutonic subscribed for a loving cup to be presented to Captain Cameron.

OAKLAND, CAL., July 19.—Charles O. Huber, of Oakland, father of Harry Huber, one of the four American soldiers made prisoners at Malolos on January 27, has received from Corporal Harding and Sergeant Black, of the Oregon regiment, a copy of the diary believed to have been written by his son, which was found in the prison at San Isidro, when Colonel Summers and his men took possession of that city. Mr. Huber is quite positive that his boy is the author of the document, which is the first authentic account of the Filipinos from the events of the retreat of the natives from Malolos to San Isidro and the cruel manner in which they treated their captives.

On April 1 a dispatch to the Journal stated that the names of four American soldiers, who had been captured several months before by the Filipinos, were found scratched on the walls of a prison at that place. These names were Harry Huber, A. Sonnenberg, J. O'Brien and E. Honneyer. Huber was a member of the Eleventh of the First California Regiment. He was captured while on a photographic expedition beyond the lines. The diary follows:

"Men, women and children are fleeing from the retreat of the natives. A couple of hours' march brought us to Quiapo, where all the Spaniards and ourselves stopped for a rest in a convent. At 4 in the morning we were on the march again. A Spaniard was a woman, wife of some Spanish officer, but she was allowed to ride on an ox-cart. About four hours' march brought us to the bank of a large river, and here we were ferried across in a large canoe. On the other side lay Bullman, our resting place for the night. We were taken into a convent and put into a room about six by ten, with nothing to sleep on but the floor and a litter covered with blood. The sergeant of the guard was a young Spaniard, and he tried to make it as easy as possible for us, bringing us some rice and fish to eat."

We saw many wounded here from the front. Next morning we were awakened by the natives throwing stones through the window at us to see us move. Hundreds came to gaze at us through the door, including many priests. At about 9 o'clock we were started on the march again without breakfast.

Natives Shouted 'Sigee.'

Many of the Spaniards were so sick that they could hardly walk, but the natives, guards struck them with their guns to make them move faster, shouting 'Sigee!' all the time. That word

FOREIGN NEWS.

CUBA'S FIGHT FOR CARE OF THE ISLAND.

Gist of General Wilson's Speech at Santiago Celebration.

HER FUTURE ASSURED. HE MAKES HIS REPORT.

"Whether Republic or Friendly Ally Makes Little Difference to Us."

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, chairman of the Joint High Commission, arrived in Washington this afternoon to confer with the President and Secretary Hay over the Alaskan boundary problem. He comes direct from Alaska, where he spent six weeks personally investigating conditions along the disputed boundary line.

To-night Senator Fairbanks and Secretary Hay met the President by appointment, and they discussed all phases of the points involved in the controversy.

Having travelled up the Lynn (Canal) to Pyramid Harbor, Kluckwan, Dyea and Skagway, Senator Fairbanks was in possession of information based on positive knowledge for which the Administration has been waiting. As a result of the conference it can be authoritatively stated that the United States will maintain its contention for a modus vivendi based upon the provisional line suggested by the Secretary of State nearly a month ago.

We Will Not Yield.

No further concession will be made to Great Britain, and Ambassador Choate will be notified to inform Lord Salisbury our decision to that effect.

If Great Britain accepts the Hay compromise before August 2, the Joint High Commission will assemble in Quebec, but on no other conditions.

Senator Fairbanks' investigation confirms the soundness of the position taken by this Government, and the negotiations may reach a successful conclusion on our terms.

The Senator from Indiana would not discuss the report of the Canadian Canadian would police in American territory, and that he discovered other evidences of encroachment, but it is said that the existing conditions along the boundary threaten trouble unless Canada is called to account by Great Britain.

Former Secretary of State John W. Foster, who is one of the members of the Joint High Commission, also took part in the conference to-day. If Great Britain refuses to agree upon a modus vivendi situation in Alaska will require the presence of American soldiers at Pyramid Harbor, and the former order for the establishment of a garrison at that point, rescinded at the request of Great Britain, will undoubtedly be revived.

Senator Fairbanks deplores in glowing terms the prosperity of the far North, and the possibilities of the development of American interests in Alaska. He travelled over 10,000 miles of territory while away and returned with the conviction that the United States has taken the correct position in the controversy.

The presence of line of duty war ships off the coast of Newfoundland has not yet been explained to the satisfaction of the State Department. No explanation has been given, and a request for an explanation might be regarded as unnecessary, as it would of necessity be followed by an intense interest and importance. The State Department hesitates officially to express its distrust of Great Britain, and the feeling between the two nations on every question but the Alaskan boundary is so friendly.

Diplomats cannot how the present situation continue indefinitely. The Administration's point blank refusal to permit further meetings of the commission for so long a time, and the refusal to agree upon a modus vivendi are agreed upon and Senator Fairbanks' report will, it is hoped, cause the British Foreign Office to see the futility of further haggling.

A CATTLE EPIDEMIC ATTACKS HUMAN BEINGS.

Sweden's Strange Plague Has Spread from Beast to Man, and Is Still Getting Worse.

Stockholm, Sweden, July 19.—A mysterious epidemic which has been prevailing recently among the cattle on the island of Gotland has spread to the human beings. A large number of patients have been admitted to the hospitals. Some of the cases are extremely difficult to diagnose. The epidemic is spreading throughout the island as a result of the epidemic.

SPANIARDS, KIND TO OUR MEN, HELD CAPTIVE BY FILIPINOS.

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ALASKA LINE SHOULD BE ADJUSTED

Senator Fairbanks Tells McKinley We Are in the Right.

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ENGLAND

Streets Under Water from Floods.

GIRL MURDERER HANGED. ONLY EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD.



(From the London Daily Graphic.)

Eighteen Years Old, a Murderer, Hanged.

Mary Ann Ansell, Who Sent Poison to Her Sister to Get Insurance Money, Carried Screaming to the Scaffold.

LONDON, July 19.—To get £11 5s. insurance money, Mr. Ansell, eighteen years old, killed her sister. To-girl was hanged at St. Albans for her crime.

Strenuous efforts were made to obtain a reprieve on the ground of the insanity of the young prisoner. One hundred members of the House of Commons signed a request to the Home Secretary for lenity. An appeal was even made to the Queen direct in behalf of the young woman.

The Home Secretary declined to interfere with the execution of the sentence, and the Queen would not act without the intervention of the Minister in charge of such matters.

The girl confidently expected a reprieve, and was so supported in her hope that she was serene until the time for forming the procession to the scaffold. Then she collapsed, and was carried to the gallows, shrieking piteously.

The girl murdered insured the life of her sister, Caroline Ansell, two years old, who was an inmate of the Metropolitan Asylum for Imbeciles at Levensden, near Watford. Mary Ann was employed as a serving maid.

She was engaged to marry, and wanted money to provide for the wedding, which was arranged for Whitsuntide. The policy of insurance provided that should the sister die before the end of March, Mary Ann would receive £11 5s.

Her desire for this money was the motive for the murder. She bought rat poison that contained phosphorus, and mixed the poison with a cake that she made and sent to her sister at the asylum. The sister died, and two other women, inmates of the asylum, became ill.

The girl was accused of the crime. At the trial her sweetheart was constantly present. On June 30 she was convicted, and was sentenced to death. The hanging of the young woman is the subject of much comment throughout England. The objection to the execution of the death sentence upon a woman is the burden of the comments.

SAMOA WITHOUT A CHIEF JUSTICE. TO BE RANSOMED.

State Department Has No But Filipinos Can't Use Official Resignation of Chambers.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, has not advised the State Department of his intention to resign his office, as reported in the press dispatches coming from Apia via Auckland.

In fact, the department is so far without official advices from Mr. Chambers or any members of the Samoan Commission by the latest steamer, which inclines the officials to the belief that the rights said to have taken place in Samoa among adherents of the late aspirants for the throne must have been small matters and without international significance, as seems to be indicated by the reported co-operation between the German and British naval commanders in making arrests of the malcontents.

The report of Mr. Chambers' intention to resign, if it should turn out to be true, would be no surprise to the officials here, as it is pointed out that his position was untenable after the conclusion of the arrangement by the Samoan Commissioners. It is suspected that Mr. Chambers' resignation possibly was dated to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, in which event there would be no vacancy until that date.

The treaty provides that the president of the Municipal Council shall assume the duties of Chief Justice in the event of a vacancy in that office, so that the controversy between Dr. Solf and the members of the Commission is probably based on a purely technical point as to when the vacancy occurs.

However, these are not regarded as material points by the officials here, who have all along felt convinced that more important matters relative to the Samoan situation will remain to be settled by direct negotiation between the three treaty powers after the Commission shall have submitted its report as a basis.

Too real estate agents advertise their vacancies in the Journal's "Want" advt columns this morning. Do you want to rent a house flat or apartment?

CUBAN CROPS NEED RAIN.

Greatest Drought in Santa Clara in Eighteen Years.

Havana, July 19.—Throughout Cuba the lack of rain in usual quantities is causing much delay in the maturing of crops, and particularly sugar.

Seemingly tobacco is a drag in the market. Large quantities of last season's crop remain in the hands of buyers who have been unable to find purchasers at profitable prices. This condition is unprofitable. The tobacco is of good quality, and the market is supposed to be short, owing to the small quantities grown in the island in the last few years. Santa Clara reports the greatest drought in eighteen years.